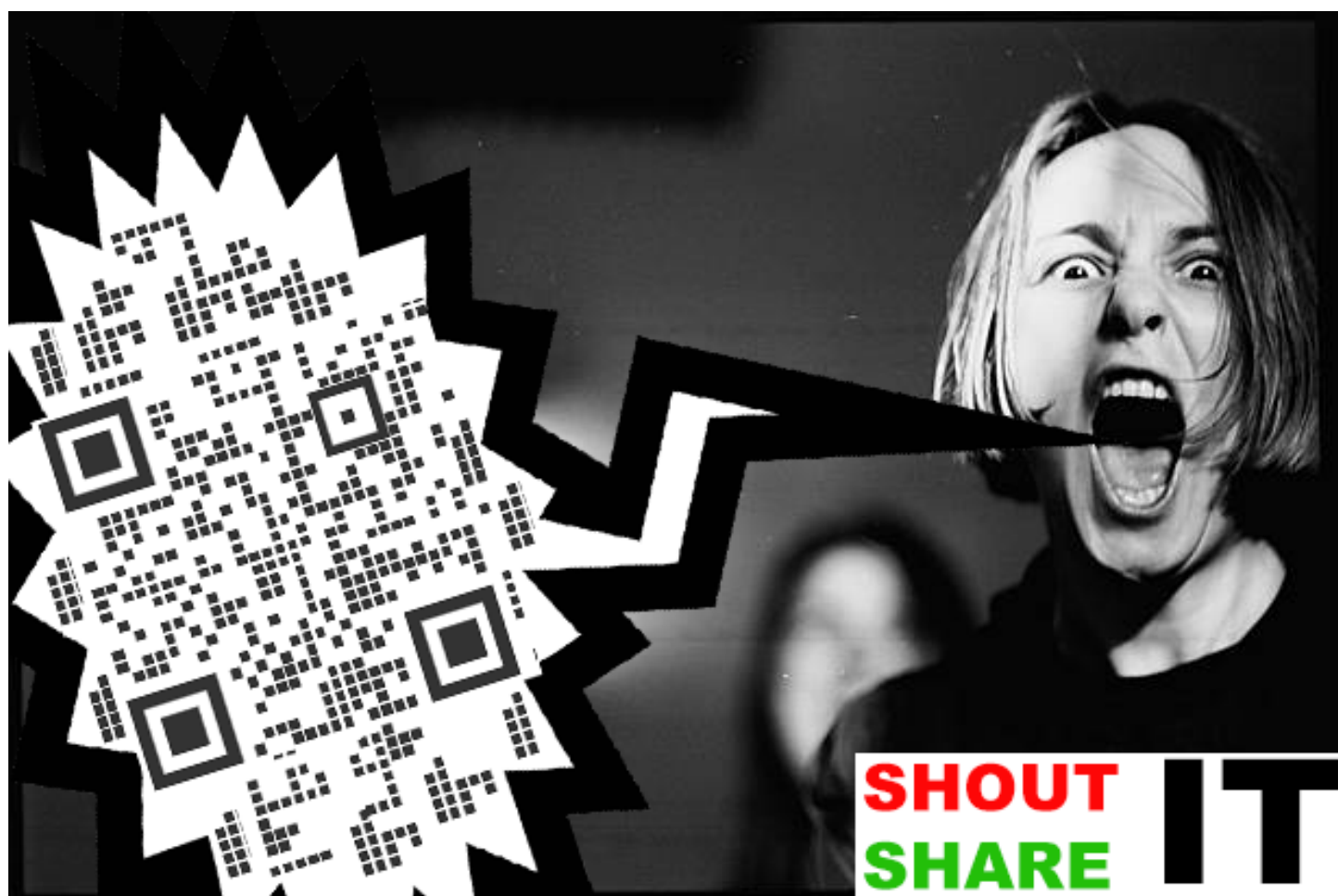
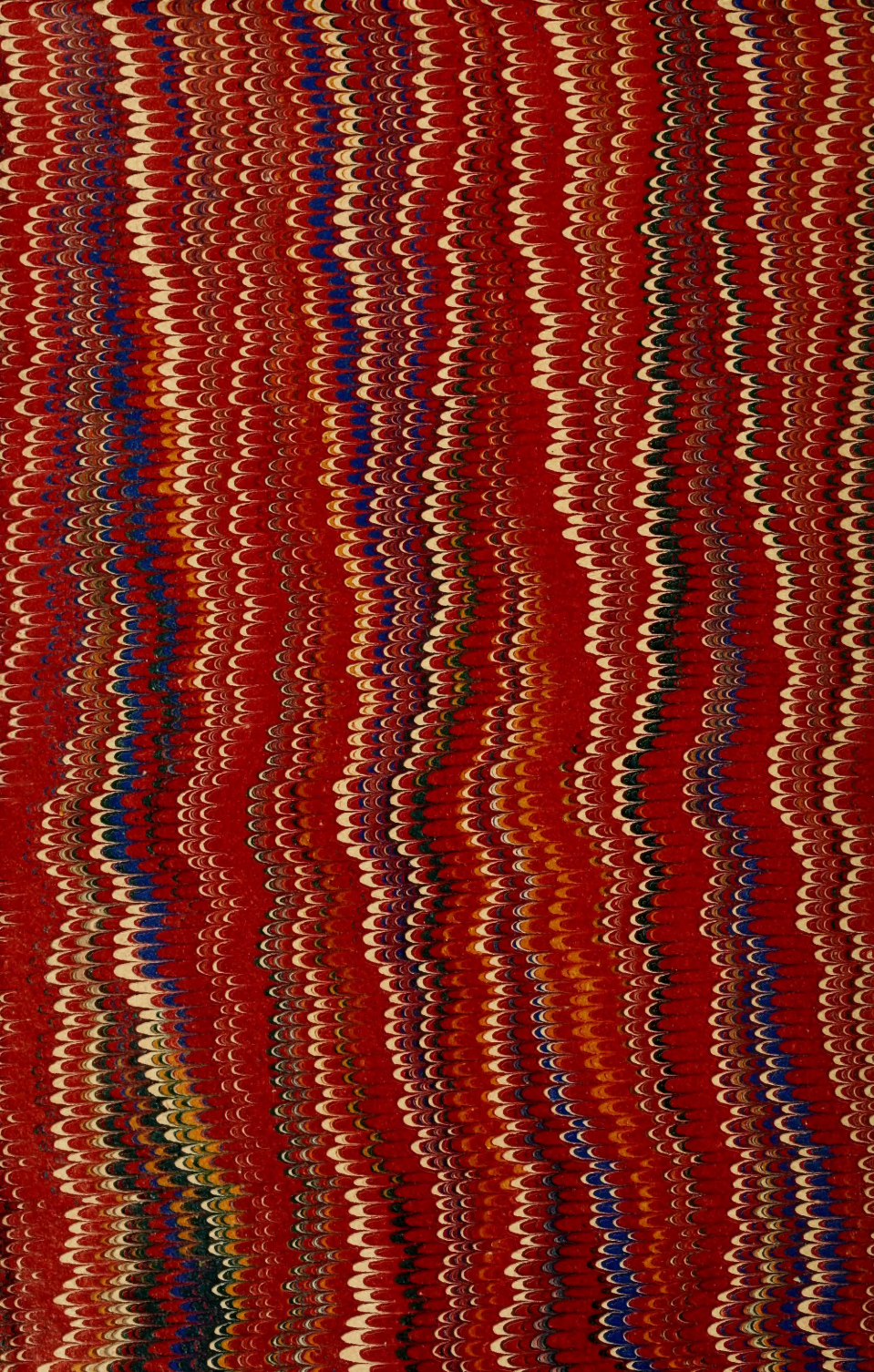
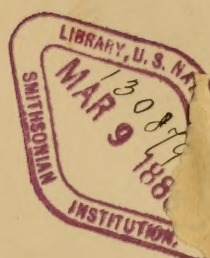






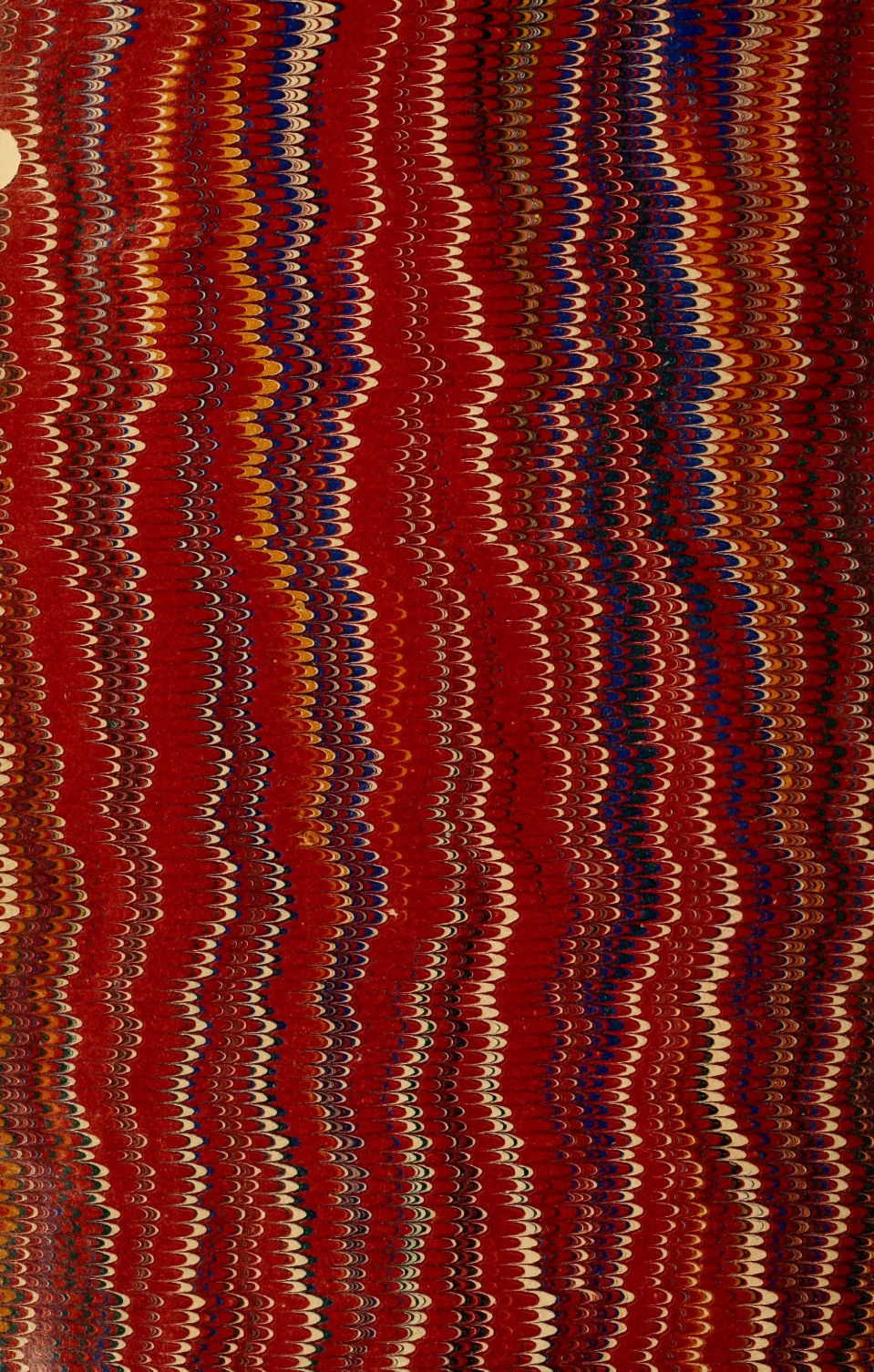
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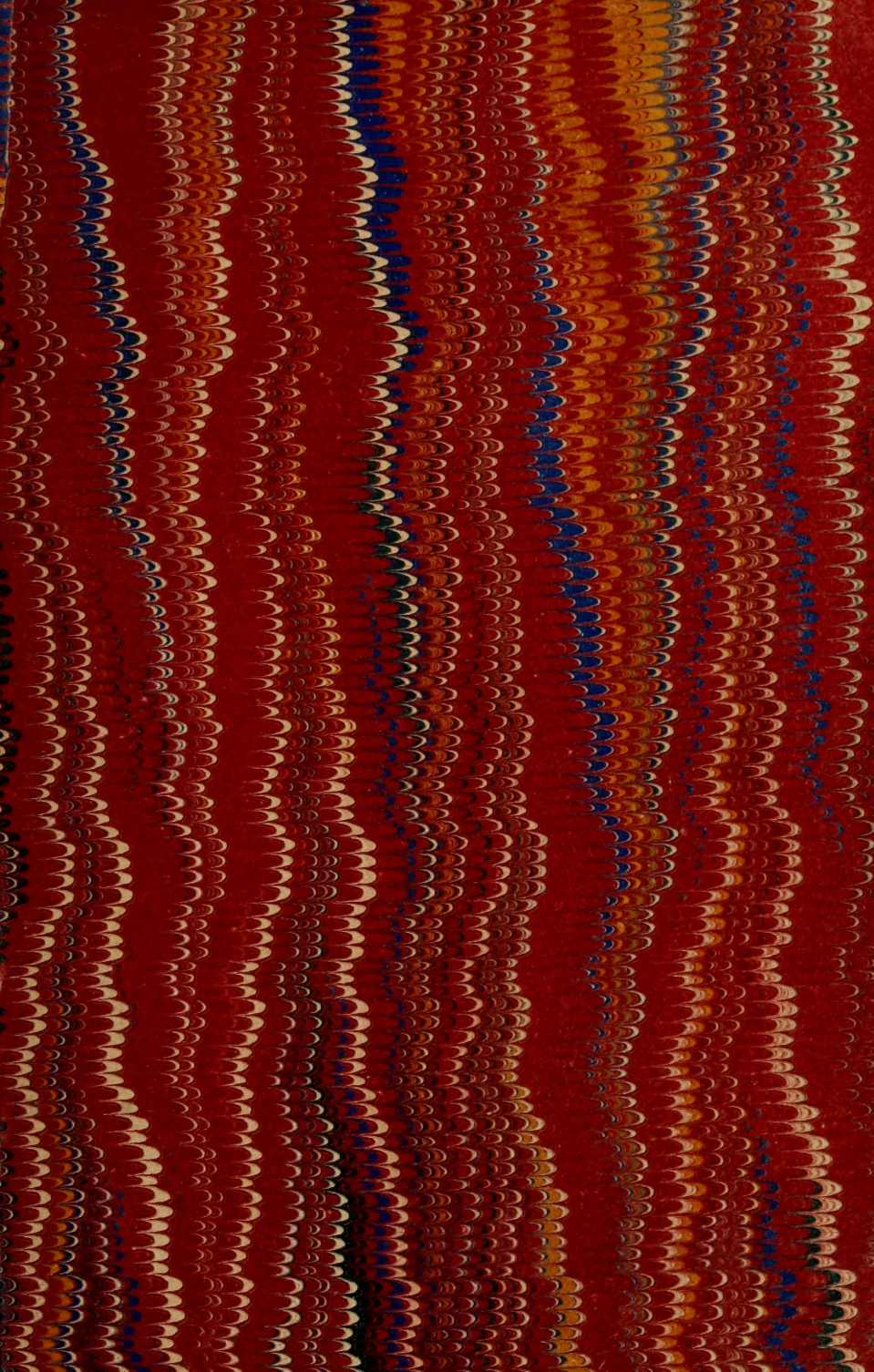


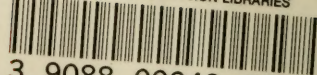


On a New Genus of Asellidæ; by OSCAR HARGER. — The presence of mandibular palpi has been hitherto regarded as a character of the family of *Asellidæ*, and is thus given by Dana (U. S. Exploring Expedition, Crustacea, p. 714), and by Bate and Westwood, in their late work on British Sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. ii, p. 313. This organ is present and well developed in *Jæra copiosa*, *Asellodes alta*, and *Limnoria lignorum*, marine species of this family found on the coast of New England. It has been carefully figured by G. O. Sars (Hist. Nat. des Crustacés d'eau Douce de Norvège, 1^e livr. pl. VIII) for *Asellus aquaticus* and occurs in *A. communis* Say as well developed as in the European species, but in *A. tenax* Smith, from Lake Superior, it is wanting. This species seems to be in all other respects closely related to the genus *Asellus*, differing from other species of that genus by characters of specific value only. The most noticeable of these differences are the following: the antennulæ have the third segment of the peduncle small, short and similar to those of the flagellum; the ocelli are numerous as in *A. communis*; the appendages of the first abdominal segment in the females are subquadrant-shaped, meeting each other along the median line, much as in *A. communis*, instead of subcircular and overlapping as in *A. aquaticus*. The caudal stylets resemble those of *A. aquaticus*, as do also the feet and the mouth parts, except in the absence of the mandibular palpi, and on this character I propose for the species the new generic name of *Asellopsis*. — *Communicated by the Author.*









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